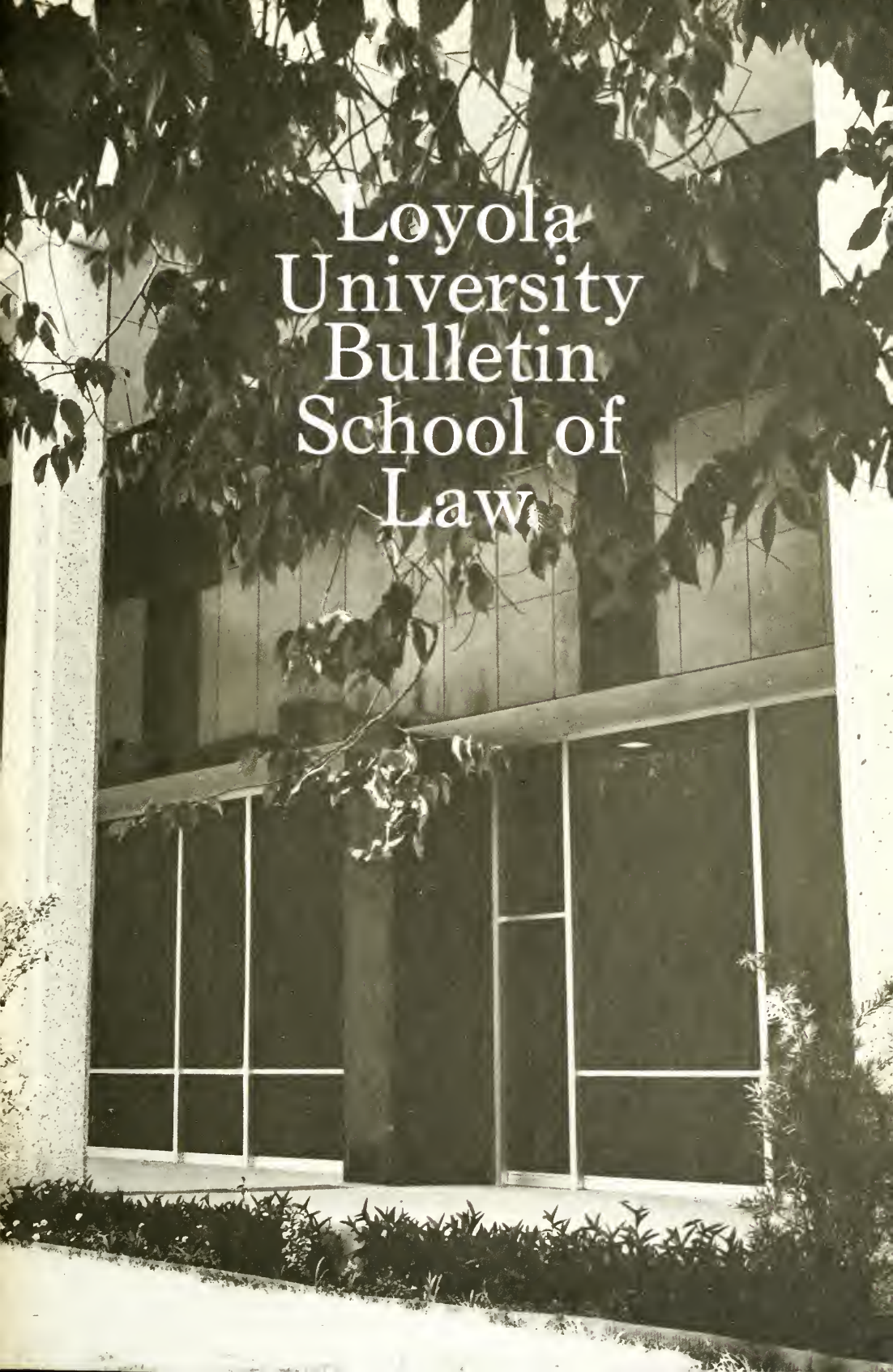


Loyola University Bulletin School of Law

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY BULLETIN

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Loyola University
SCHOOL OF LAW
New Orleans La. 70118
1975-1977

Member of the Association of American Law Schools
on the Approved List of the American Bar Association



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ACADEMIC CALENDAR

Fall Semester 1975

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

August

21-22 Registration.
25 Classes begin.
29 Last Day to register.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

September

1 Labor Day holiday.
5 Last day to add courses or change from part-time to full-time status.

			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

October

24 Latest date to apply and receive degree audit for graduation in May 1976.

						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

November

14 Last day to drop an elective course.
26 Thanksgiving holidays after last class.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

December

1 Classes resume.
1- 5 Early registration for spring and summer 1976.
5 Last day of class.
8 Immaculate Conception holiday.
9-20 Final exams.

Spring Semester 1976

				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

January

8- 9 Registration.
12 Classes begin.
16 Last Day to register.
23 Last Day to add courses or change from part-time to full-time status.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

March

1- 3 Mardi Gras holidays.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

April

12 Last day to drop an elective course.
14 Easter holidays begin after the last class.
20 Classes resume.
23 Last day of class.
26 Exams begin. Pre-registration for fall/summer begins.

						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

May

7 Exams end.
16 Commencement.

Fall Semester 1976

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

August

23 Registration.
24 Classes begin.
27 Last day to register.

			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

September

3 Last day to add courses or change from part-time to full-time status.
6 Labor Day holiday.

					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

October

29 Latest date to apply and receive degree audit for graduation in May 1977.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

November

1 All Saints Day holiday.
12 Last day to drop an elective course.
24 Thanksgiving holidays after last class.
29 Classes resume.
29-30 Early registration for Spring and Summer 1977.

			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

December

3 Last day of class.
6-18 Final exams.

Spring Semester 1977

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

January

7 Registration.
10 Classes begin.
14 Last day to register for spring semester.
21 Last day to add courses or change from part-time to full-time status.

		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28					

February

21-23 Mardi Gras holidays.

					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

April

4 Last day to drop an elective course.
6 Easter holidays begin after last class.
12 Classes resume.
18 Early registration for fall and summer 1977.
22 Last day of class.
25 Exams begin.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

May

6 Exams end.
15 Commencement.



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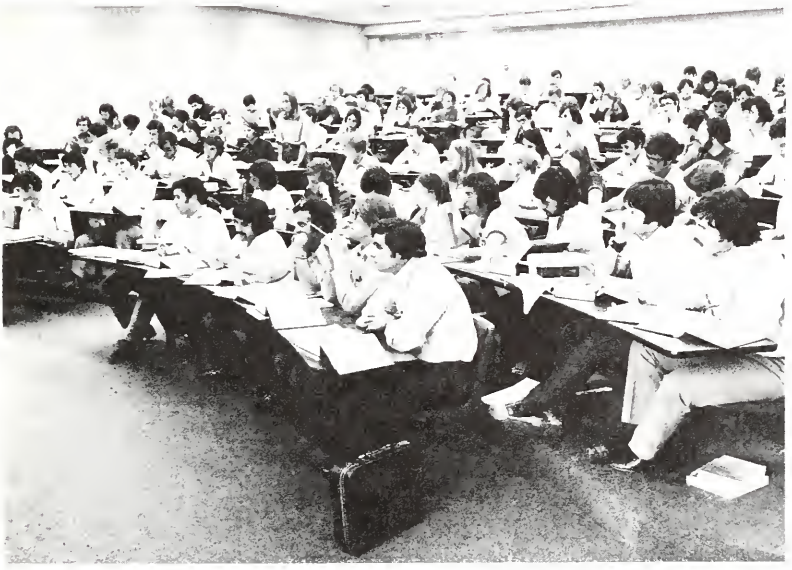
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THE SCHOOL OF LAW

History

The School of Law of Loyola University was established by the Jesuits in October of 1914. The first faculty was organized by the Honorable John St. Paul, then Judge of the Court of Appeal for the Parish of Orleans, and later an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana. Classes were held at night in downtown New Orleans. The School today affords both day and evening courses of study. The curriculum of the evening division, however, is limited to Louisiana civil law while the day division offers both civil and common law curricula. The School of Law is a member of the Association of American Law Schools and is approved by the American Bar Association. It is a school approved by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York.

Purpose

To develop future members of the bar who, in addition to being expertly trained in legal knowledge and procedure to become a credit to themselves, to their profession, to their country and to their God—this is the objective of Loyola's School of Law.

Since law is concerned with man and the society made up of men, a philosophy of law has meaning in the exact degree in which it reflects a valid philosophy of man and of society. It is the contention of Loyola University's School of Law that there is only one valid philosophy of man, a philosophy which considers man a creature of God, and man's creation by God as a rational being is the unique source of the dignity of man, the supreme value of the individual, the sanctity of the human person, and of inalienable rights. A denial of this philosophy is tantamount to reducing man to the level of a highly developed animal and of founding the *ultimate ratio* of law on physical force—

the germinal idea of all totalitarian systems of government. The acceptance of man as a creature of God destined for life beyond the grave is the corner stone upon which Loyola builds its philosophy of law. Man, endowed as he is, with intellect and free will, is to be directed not by the physical law of lesser creatures, but the objective moral law to which he is bound in conscience to conform.

The principles defining what is morally good and morally bad in human activity are promulgated and sanctioned by the natural law as the expression in rational nature of God's design for man. In virtue of the natural law man is vested with certain rights and obligations. These rights and obligations are every man's endowment in virtue of his very nature; they are beyond the reach of men and government. It is the high purpose of human law to protect the right of each by assuring the reign of justice for all. Therefore, human law cannot be exempted from the directive influence of the natural law without in varying degree exposing the juridical process to the arbitrary will of men—this is the sole basis of a just and sound legal system. Thus human law is valid law only to the extent that it reflects directly or indirectly the dictates of the natural law.

It must be noted, however, that while in its principles the natural law is inflexible and absolute, the applications of these principles can and do vary according to the concrete circumstances of time and place. It is for this reason that Loyola's School of Law accepts without qualification the following observation of Rev. William J. Kenealy, S.J., formerly Dean of the Boston College School of Law: [from *The Majesty of the Law*, 5 Loyola L. Rev. 101, 114 (1950)]

> The construction and maintenance of a corpus juris implementing the natural law is a perpetual and monumental task demanding the constant devotion of the best brains and the most mature scholarship of the legal profession. For the fundamental principles of the natural law, universal and immutable as the human nature from which they derive, require rational application to the constantly changing political, economic and social conditions

of civil society. The application of the natural law postulates change as the circumstances of human existence change. It repudiates a naive and smug complacency in the status quo. It demands a reasoned acceptance of the good, and a rejection of the bad, in all that is new. It commands a critical search for the better. It directs an exhaustive search into all the available data of history, politics, economics, sociology, psychology, philosophy, and every other pertinent font of human knowledge. And, of primary importance, it insists that the constant search for a better corpus juris be made in the light of the origin, nature, purpose and limitations of the state; and in the knowledge of the origin, nature, dignity and destiny of man. This traditional American philosophy of law is opposed today, even within the legal profession, by the philosophies of positivism, pragmatism, realism and utilitarianism—all of which have an ideological common denominator in subjectivism, and none of which can offer an adequate reply to the destructive philosophy of totalitarianism.

The members of the faculty in the School of Law are deeply conscious of their responsibility to the student body. They are vitally aware that the profession demands very much more from a lawyer than mere legal learning.

Period of Study

The *full-time* (day) division offers two curricula leading to the Juris Doctor degree; one in the tradition of the *Civil Law* for Louisiana students; one in the general *Common Law* for those students who will practice elsewhere.

The curriculum for full-time students covers a period of six semesters of resident study. Resident study requires that the student carry not less than ten semester hours a semester and pass a minimum of nine.

The *part-time* (evening) division offers *only the Civil Law Curriculum.*

The curriculum for part-time students covers a minimum of eight semesters of resident study. Resident study requires that the student carry not less than eight semester hours a semester and pass a minimum of six. All students in the evening division are part-time students. Part-time students must complete their requirements in five (5) calendar years.

The requirement for the degree of Juris Doctor is ninety semester credit hours of work earned in the School of Law extended over at least three academic years.

Summer School

A limited number of courses are offered each summer in a nine-week session. Schedules are available in the spring.

Law Library

The Loyola Law Library is a repository of substantial research materials for the law student. Its approximately 70,000 volumes include reports of all federal courts and of all final and most intermediate appellate courts of the fifty States, as well as reports of England and France. The complete National Reporter System and the various annotated reporters are also available, as are annotated statutes of the United States, and publications of administrative agencies. Holdings also include the American Digest System, Legal Encyclopedias, leading state, federal and English digests, the leading legal periodicals and indices, a representative collection of texts and treatises in law and allied fields. The law library is a depository of selected United States and State of Louisiana documents. The general University library is conveniently located near the School of Law.

The law library of Chief Justice Edward Douglass White, which was donated to the School of Law, together with gifts from other donors, form a part of the collection.

In addition to the general law collection, the library maintains a special Civil Law collection containing one of the most complete groups of French authorities in the State, together with Roman, Spanish, Swiss and other national

legal literature. Other units are a valuable collection of editions of Louisiana codes, and an international law section enriched by having been a depository of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Student Organizations and Activities

The *Delta Theta Phi* national legal fraternity has established a chapter at the School of Law, to which law students are eligible for membership. The fraternity is devoted to the stimulation of interest in scholarship, organized legal research and writing, participation in appellate court competition and fellowship on the part of its members. It presents a scholarship key to each member in the top fifteen per centum of the senior class and the top seven per centum of the junior class.

The *Phi Alpha Delta* international legal fraternity has established a chapter at the School of Law to which any law student is eligible for membership. The fraternity's purpose is to serve the law student by stressing a proper blend of professional and social activity to prepare him for the practice of law, to serve the law school by supplementing the formal courses with an orientation program for first year students, lectures, interschool moot court competition and other pre-professional endeavors to fulfill its motto "Service to the Student, the Law School, and the Profession".

The *Phi Delta Phi* international legal fraternity is the oldest legal fraternity in the United States. Phi Delta Phi has established its 99th Inn here at Loyola Law School, and members are selected from those of the student body who have completed at least one semester of study and have attained a minimum 2.00 grade point average. The Inn's main purpose is to promote academic achievement and service to the students, while at the same time fostering the friendship that has become a hallmark of the Phi Delta Phi tradition.

The *St. Thomas More Law Club* was established in 1935 by the students of the day division, and all law students are

eligible for membership. The law club, under the patronage of the English martyr and saint, is devoted to the stimulation of interest in organized legal research on the part of its membership, and in the preparation and argument of mooted cases before appellate tribunals. It annually sponsors the Natural Law Institute.

The *Student Bar Association* was organized in the Spring of 1952 and is comprised of all students enrolled in the day and evening divisions of the law school. It is governed under a constitution adopted by the students. Its purpose is to provide a means of closer unity among all students and to foster mutual cooperation and understanding between the law student body, the law faculty and the legal profession. The Student Bar Association of Loyola is a member of the Law Student Division of The American Bar Association.

Membership dues in the Student Bar Association is $40.00 for all students payable to the Student Bar Association at registration of the freshman year but covering all three (four) years of law school. The Student Body of the School of Law is represented by a president and class representatives on the University Student Government Association.

In the Fall of 1960, the *Code* was established under the auspices of the Student Bar Association. A periodical publication, participation is open to all students. It is dedicated to the reporting of law school news and providing a medium for the expression of student views.

Law Review

The faculty and students of the School of Law publish the *Loyola Law Review*. A student Board of Editors, chosen from seniors who have published in the Law Review, invite outstanding students at the end of their first year of law school to participate in a program of legal research and writing leading to publication of the Law Review. Articles are contributed by law teachers and attorneys, but most of the published material is written and edited by Loyola law students.

Honor Code

Students in the Loyola School of Law are governed by an Honor Code. An elected student committee acts as a fact finding committee for the Honor Code. The committee reviews complaints and accords a hearing. If the complaint is found to be substantial and if the complaint is sustained, the committee recommends a disposition to the dean.

Placement Program

The School of Law provides a placement program to counsel and assist law students regarding professional opportunities. Main emphasis is placed on assisting law graduates in obtaining permanent positions after graduation, but summer internship programs and Senior year clerkships are included.

Lectures

The Edward Rightor Lectures. The Grand Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the United States of America has established and funded a foundation to provide funds for periodic lectures in the School of Law in memory of Edward Rightor. Mr. Rightor was a Past Exalted Ruler of the Grand Lodge and for many years was a member of the part-time teaching staff of the School of Law.

Awards and Prizes

The Faculty Award as well as the *Allen Smith Company Award* is given annually to the senior in the School of Law who has maintained the highest average over his entire course of study.

The Dean's Award is given annually to the student who has maintained the highest average during his first year in the School of Law.

The Henry L. Sarpy Award is made each year by Mr. Leon Sarpy to the student in the day division of the School of Law whose performance in the course in Louisiana Probate Seminar was most outstanding.

The West Publishing Company Awards. Each year this Company awards one selected title of Corpus Juris Secundum to the student in each class who, in the opinion of the faculty, has made the most significant contribution to legal scholarship. Legal scholarship is assessed on the basis of activities such as legal writing in addition to classroom performance. Also, this Company awards a selected volume from its Hornbook Series to the student in each class who has achieved the highest scholastic average.

The Loyola Law Alumni gives an award annually to the member of the Student Editorial Board of the Law Review who has made the most significant contribution to the Loyola Law Review in the field of research and writing during the academic year.

The Loyola Law Alumni also gives an award annually to the members of the Loyola National Appellate Moot Court team selected to compete in the competition sponsored by the Young Lawyers Committee of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York for Law Schools in the United States.

The American Jurisprudence Prizes, consisting of bound titles of American Jurisprudence Encyclopedia, are awarded jointly by the Lawyers Cooperative Publishing Company and the Bancroft Whitney Company. An award is given to the student in each of a number of designated courses whose performance in the opinion of his instructor is most outstanding.

The Law Week Award consists of a year's complimentary subscription to the publication *Law Week.* The award is given to the graduating student who has made the most satisfactory scholastic progress in his final year.

The Joseph M. Rault Award for excellence in Admiralty and Maritime Law established by Loyola University in September, 1963, is awarded annually to the law student whose performance in Admiralty and Maritime law was most outstanding. The award is a plaque, suitably inscribed, as a recognition of this honor, and as a symbol of interest in this professional field so vital to this community.

The Student Bar Association Awards are given to the participants in the Annual Moot Court Competition open to all students in the School of Law.

The Oswaldo W. Ramirez Award is given to the participant who in the opinion of the judges makes the best individual argument at the trial above mentioned.

Louisiana Trial Lawyers Association Award is given to the student whose performance in Moot Court was most outstanding. It is given by the Louisiana Trial Lawyers Association.

The Delta Theta Phi Award is given to the team submitting the best brief in the Moot Court course.

The St. Thomas More Law Club Award is given to the team making the best oral presentation in the Moot Court course.

The Criminal Courts Bar Association's Edwin I. Mahoney Award is given annually to the student in the School of Law receiving the highest grade in criminal law. The student meriting this award will have his name inscribed upon the scroll.

The Jack La Nasa Award is given annually to the student in the School of Law who earns the highest grade in contracts. The award is a copy of the English Translation of Planiol's *Treatise on the Civil Law.*

The Samuel J. Levy Award of twenty-five dollars in cash is given annually to the student in the School of Law receiving the highest grade in the course in Jurisprudence.

Antonio E. Papale Award is given by the Phi Delta Phi Legal Fraternity to the Student in the School of Law who earns the highest grade in the Common Law course Contracts.

International Moot Court Award presented by the Student Bar Association to the participants in the International Moot Court Competition.

Environmental Law Essay Contest. In cooperation with

the American Trial Lawyers Association, the School of Law conducts an annual essay contest on topics related to legal control of the environment. A prize of $100 is awarded to the author of the best essay. The winner of the prize is eligible for an additional prize of $500 which is awarded to the best essay submitted nationwide.

Requirements for Admission

An applicant to the School of Law must present satisfactory evidence that he has earned an undergraduate degree. In certain cases, an applicant possessing an exceptional record may be considered for admission by presenting satisfactory evidence that he has completed a minimum of three-fourths of the requirements for an undergraduate degree. Applicants are in competition with one another under a rolling admissions system on the basis of undergraduate grade point average and LSAT score.

For a profile of entrance credentials of the most recent entering class (both undergraduate grade point average and LSAT score), applicants are advised to read the Pre-Law Handbook published by the Educational Testing Service in conjunction with the Association of American Law Schools.

Applications to take the L.S.A.T. test must be made directly to the Educational Testing Service, P. O. Box 944, Princeton, New Jersey 08540. No application will be considered unless the score obtained has been submitted. The score attained on this test must complement the undergraduate record sufficiently to indicate the applicant's ability to complete successfully work undertaken in the School of Law.

Applications for the test must be post marked at least 30 days prior to the administration date. Information concerning late registration, as well as a list of the test centers and the dates on which each will be used, is contained in the LSAT Informational Brochure. Applicants should arrange to take the test as early as possible—preferably no later than February.

Application Procedure

An applicant for admission to the School of Law must: (1) Execute an application form obtained from the School of Law and file it together with an application fee of $20.00 payable to Loyola University with the Assistant Dean for Admissions, School of Law.

(2) Register with the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS). A transcript from *each* college or university attended (a cumulative transcript from the last school attended *will not* suffice) should then be sent *not* to the School of Law but directly to:

LSDAS
Educational Testing Service
Box 944
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

The LSDAS will analyze all transcripts submitted and will send a copy to the Loyola University School of Law.

Registration forms for the LSAT and LSDAS are contained within the LSAT Information Brochure. This may be obtained from the Educational Testing Service.

If the applicant is accepted, he will *then* be asked to submit a final transcript, showing the award of a bachelor's degree or completion of ninety-six hours in courses having substantial intellectual content, directly to this Law School. If undergraduate or graduate work has been taken in more than one college or University, the accepted applicant must arrange to have original transcripts sent from *all* institutions attended regardless of credit earned. Each student entering Loyola University for the first time must have the Office of Student Affairs of his last attended University complete a "Request for Personal Information" form. This form is given to each student at the time of his acceptance and its submission is a prerequisite to registration. Each new student must also have a physician complete a medical form supplied by the Office of Admissions. This form must be presented to the Health Services Office prior to registration.

Both the Louisiana Civil Law curriculum and the general Common Law curriculum are available in the full-time day program. Applications for this program must be submitted prior to April 1st. *Only* the Louisiana Civil Law curriculum is available in the part-time evening program. Applications for this program must be submitted prior to May 1st. *All* files must be completed prior to June 15th.

Applicants are urged, however, to complete their files far in advance of this date as those completed late in the application year are subject to delay in review.

Applicants selected must furnish a photograph, passport size, prior to registration. All transcripts and documents submitted become the property of the University.

Students beginning the study of law will be admitted only in the Fall semester.

Advanced Standing

A limited number of students who have successfully pursued a portion of their law course in an approved law school (that is, a school which is a member of the Association of American Law Schools or approved by the American Bar Association) may be accepted as students with advanced standing.

Applicants for advanced standing must present evidence of eligibility required of entering students the year in which they began the study of Law. They must also present evidence of above average academic study in their prior Law record. The right is reserved to refuse such credit in whole or in part. At a minimum, one year's residence (30 semester hours) in the Loyola University School of Law is required of advanced standing students in order that they may be eligible for a degree. At a maximum, credit given for work pursued in another School of Law shall not exceed two years.

A student who has attended another law school, and who has been excluded for defective scholarship, or is on scho-

lastic probation, is not eligible for admission to this School of Law.

Examination and Special Regulations

Examinations are given at the end of each semester. The alphabetical system of grading is used.

The quality of work indicated by these grades is as follows:

Grade	*Quality of Work*
A	Excellent
B and B+	Good
C and C+	Satisfactory
D and D+	Unsatisfactory
F	Failure

Other grades that may be given are:

AF	Absent from Examination
WF	Excess absences
W	Withdrew from course
I	Incomplete

Withdrawal

Subsequent to the date for the last day to drop a course a student will not be permitted to withdraw from a scheduled course.

However, a student may withdraw from the School of Law at any time prior to the examination period. In either case, notice of withdrawal must be given in writing and it is not effective until all forms have been completed and returned to the Registrar. A student who withdraws from the University during a semester before taking the final examinations of the semester forfeits all credit for work done in that semester. The effect of withdrawal from the University on the student's right to readmission depends upon his scholastic record at the time of withdrawal. A student who contemplates withdrawal should determine its effect

through consultation with the Dean of the Law School prior to taking such action.

Attendance

Regular and punctual attendance is required. No student will be given credit for work done in any course in which he has failed to attend at least seventy-five per cent of the scheduled classes. Excess absences will be recorded as WF. For purposes of determining student averages this will be considered as an F and as a failure to complete the course.

In the case of a student who does not voluntarily withdraw but fails to appear for an examination the following action will be taken:

(1) Upon timely petition addressed to the Faculty, the student may where he presents evidence of sufficient cause, such as, personal illness, death in his immediate family or detention out of town by a failure in transportation facilities, be permitted to take a deferred examination. The record of the student will list the courses as "Incomplete." Such examination shall normally be completed the next time the students are examined in the course.

(2) In all other cases the record will be marked "AF". This grade will be considered as an "F" in determining student averages and will indicate non-attempt of the examination for required course purposes.

To withdraw officially from the University a student must:

1. Obtain withdrawal forms from the Office of the Registrar.
2. Obtain signatures of designated officials on withdrawal forms. (These forms will not be signed until the student has cleared all obligations to the University.)
3. Resident students must officially withdraw by obtaining clearance through the housing office.

Withdrawal is not complete or official until all signatures

have been obtained and forms are returned to the Office of the Registrar.

Degree Requirements

To be eligible for graduation a student must have earned 90 credits, a minimum quality point average of 2.00 on all work attempted, completed the required courses and the period of resident study extending over three academic years.

Quality credits are earned according to the following schedule:

Grade	*Quality Credits per Credit Hour*
A	4.00
B+	3.50
B	3.00
C+	2.50
C	2.00
D+	1.50
D	1.00
F	0

Statement of Policy

It is expected that a student should do satisfactory work and should therefore have a minimum average of 2.00 at all times. *In the opinion of the faculty, a student who cannot achieve this minimum by the end of his first year should withdraw from the study of law.* However, circumstances may occasionally prevent a capable student from earning a 2.00 average. For this reason, rather than a rule simply excluding students for failure to maintain a 2.00 average, the following rules have been adopted by the faculty.

Scholastic Probation

A student will be on scholastic probation at any time his over-all average is less than 2.00. Students on scholastic probation may not hold office or otherwise participate in formal extra-curricular activities of the School of Law.

Exclusions

A student will be automatically excluded from the School

of Law if (a) at any time after attempting eighteen (18) semester hours of law school work his over-all average is less than 1.80; or (b) at any time after attempting four (4) semesters, full or part time, of law school work, his over-all average is less than 2.00 providing he has been on academic probation for the semester immediately preceeding his exclusion; or (c) at any time while on scholastic probation he earns a semester grade point average of 2.00 or less for the semester.

Readmissions

An excluded student may petition the faculty for readmission to the School of Law. Such a petition for readmission may be granted only if, in the judgment of the faculty, (1) the excluded student is in substantial compliance with the academic standards of the School of Law and has demonstrated that he will very likely be able to complete satisfactorily all requirements leading to a Juris Doctor degree; or (2) because of an unusual hardship, the academic record earned by the student in one or more semesters while enrolled in the School of Law was not indicative of his ability to satisfactorily complete the requirements leading to a Juris Doctor degree and that the hardship is not likely to reoccur if the student is readmitted. The petitioning student should direct his petition to this point.

A student whose petition for readmission to the School of Law has been denied by the faculty may not petition again for readmission until four (4) semesters have passed since his last enrollment or petition for readmission. Any petition for readmission made at that time will be for admission as a beginning student with no academic credit for prior work attempted. Such a petition may be granted only if, in the judgment of the faculty, the excluded student has demonstrated that he possesses the ability to successfully complete a course of law study and has pursued activities since his exclusion from the School of Law that indicates

his ability and determination to successfully complete the requirements for a Juris Doctor degree.

Other Regulations

No full-time student will be permitted to schedule more than fifteen hours of law work in any semester without special permission from the Dean of the School of Law. However, a student who is registered for a full schedule in either division may audit any course he has not scheduled. He should receive permission of the faculty member offering the course. No upper division full-time student will be permitted to schedule less than 10 hrs. of law work in any one semester. Freshmen must schedule fifteen (15) hours.

No part-time student will be permitted to schedule more than ten hours of law work in any one semester. No upper division part-time student will be permitted to schedule less than six hours each semester unless it is impossible for him to choose that many from the courses that are offered. Freshmen must schedule ten (10) hours.

Students registered in the School of Law will not be permitted to register for courses in any other school without special permission from the Dean of the School of Law. Permission will be granted only to upper-classmen in special instances. Even in those instances no one will be permitted to take more than three hours of work in another school while he is enrolled in the School of Law.

Tuition and Fees

All students will be mailed a bill for their tuition, fees, room, board, etc. The billing statement will indicate the date by which payment must be received by the Finance Office. All charges must be paid by this due date. Any student paying after this date will be charged a late payment fee. Students who have not satisfied all financial obligations have not officially completed registration and are subject to dismissal from the University.

The University reserves the right to change, with due notice, any of the expenses listed and to withhold statements of honorable dismissal, grade reports, transcript of records, diploma, etc. until all indebtedness to the University has been discharged or until satisfactory arrangements have been made with the Vice President for Business and Finance. Also no student will be allowed admittance for subsequent semesters as long as prior financial indebtedness has not been satisfied. Exceptions to regulations regarding University charges will be made only by the President of the University.

Students are encouraged to make payments by check, money order, etc. made payable to Loyola University. Cash transactions are discouraged.

Application:

Application fee (not refundable)	$ 20.00
Acceptance deposit (not refundable, but applicable to first semester tuition)	100.00

Tuition:

Full-time—per semester	1,050.00
Part-time—per semester	
8-10 semester hours scheduled	758.00
6-7 semester hours scheduled	641.00
4-5 semester hours scheduled	496.00
1-3 semester hours scheduled	373.00
Auditors—per semester hour	75.00
Summer Session—per course	210.00

University Center fee:

Full time—per year	35.00
Part time—per year	25.00
Summer session	5.00

Student Government Association fee:

Full time—fall semester only	5.00
Part time—fall semester only	2.50

(For purposes of fee determination, a part-time student in the School of Law is defined as one taking less than nine (9) hours.)

Contingent fees:

Late registration fee (per semester)	20.00
Subject change fee (per course)	5.00
Registration for degree only	25.00
Late Payment	20.00
Additional transcript fee	2.00
Student health insurance (approximately)	42.00

(Required for resident students unless waived through the Health Service)

Fees for seniors:

Graduation fee	25.00
In abstentia fee	5.00
Cap and Gown fee	Variable

All students entering the School of Law for the first time and who wish to be assured a place in the first year class must, after notification that they are eligible for admission, make the application deposit listed in the above schedule.

The Transcript fee. For all transcripts sent after the first one there is the $2.00 fee listed in the above schedule. However, when a student requests more than five transcripts at one time he is charged $2.00 for the first copy and fifty cents for each additional one.

Monthly Payments:

Although Loyola University has no monthly payment plan of its own, students may subscribe to the Education Funds, Inc. plan.

Education Funds, Inc. has a plan which enables the parent or student to budget payments of required charges before the school year begins. Payments begin three months

prior to Fall registration and continue for ten months. For further information contact Education Funds, Inc., 36 S. Wabash, Room 1000, Chicago, Ill. 60603.

If there is no confirmation of the contract at Loyola, the student will be obliged to pay all tuition and fees as if there were no contract. Should a subsequent payment by EFI arrive, this payment can be refunded to the parent or the contracting company at the discretion of the parent.

Housing and Housing Fees

Students desiring accommodations in the University residence halls must make arrangements with the Director of Housing and an additional $50.00 deposit listed in the above schedule is required to be assured space in the residence halls.

Room:

Men—Single room (per year)	$756.00
Men—double room (per year)	606.00
Women—single room (per year)	906.00
Women—double room (per year)	656.00
Board	Variable
Room Guarantee deposit—not refundable but applicable to room cost	50.00

Resident fees

Damage and breakage deposit—refundable	25.00
Key deposit—refundable	2.00
Men's Resident Council	6.00
Women's Resident Council	10.00

Refund Policy

(1) *Tuition*: Students who withdraw from the university may be entitled to a refund of a percentage of their tuition. The date of receipt of the withdrawal notice by the Registrar will determine the amount of tuition refund. Refunds are a percentage of the total tuition payable in the semester in which the student withdraws, not a percent of

the amount paid by the student. No refunds are made when a student is suspended or dismissed for academic or disciplinary reasons. Only tuition is refundable. Tuition refunds are made on the following basis:

a. If formal notice is received within one week of the beginning of the semester a refund of 80% of tuition is made.

b. If formal notice is received within three weeks of the beginning of the semester a refund of 60% of tuition is made.

c. If formal notice is received within five weeks of the beginning of the semester a refund of 40% of tuition is made.

d. No refunds are allowed after the fifth week of classes.

(2) *Room and Board*: Students boarding in university dormitories who are dismissed or suspended from school during the semester are not entitled to any refund.

Students in good standing who voluntarily withdraw from the university during the semester are not entitled to any refund on the cost of their room. They may receive a refund on board, prorated from the date of withdrawal. These refunds must be approved by the University Business Manager.

Financial Assistance

Several scholarships have been established in the School of Law through annual grants. Several loan funds are also available to law students.

Academic Scholarships

These scholarships are awarded on the basis of outstanding scholastic achievement. Students interested in being considered for such should address their requests to the Student Financial Aid Office, Loyola University. The deadline for such requests is January 15th.

Jack LaNasa Scholarship

This scholarship has been established in memory of Jack LaNasa, husband of Josie Greco LaNasa and brother of Providence Sara LaNasa. It is financed by an annual grant from the LaNasa-Greco Foundation and is awarded to a deserving student in the School of Law in need of financial assistance.

Judge Anna Judge Veters Levy Scholarship

This scholarship has been established by The Honorable and Mrs. S. Sanford Levy in memory of the late Judge Anna Judge Veters Levy through a grant from the Judge Anna Judge Veters Levy Foundation. The scholarship is to be awarded to an unmarried student on the basis of need.

Book Scholarship given by the Alexandria Bar Auxiliary. Awarded to a student from that area or one chosen by the Dean.

Phi Alpha Delta Scholarship

Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity makes forty five hundred dollar ($500.00) scholarships available nationally each year. Students who have completed two years (of day or three years of evening) law school and who are members of the fraternity may be eligible for such a scholarship. Applications and detailed information can be received from the Faculty advisor or the Chapter Justice.

Clem H. Sehrt Scholarship

This scholarship is in honor of one of Loyola Law School's most distinguished graduates. It is made possible through the generous contributions of his family and friends. The scholarship is awarded annually to an upper division student on the basis of need, academic performance and participation in law school activities.

Loans

Several loan funds are available to law students in need of financial assistance. These loan funds are administered

by the Director of Financial Aid, Loyola University, New Orleans, Louisiana 70118.

National Direct Student Loan Program

This program was instituted by the federal government to provide long term, low interest loans to qualified students. The financial aid officer at Loyola determines the eligibility and amount of a loan to a maximum of $1,200 per year with a total limit of $5,000. Interest is three percent and payments begin nine months after a student ceases to be enrolled at least half-time. A loan is repaid over a ten year period with a minimum payment of $30 per month.

Louisiana Higher Education Assistance Loans

The State of Louisiana will guarantee loans which qualify and that are made by bona fided residents of Louisiana, only. The loans are negotiated between the student and a lender of the student's choosing and are limited to $2,000 per year with a total limit of $7,500. The interest rate is seven percent and is paid by the state while the student is in school. Repayment is required within ten years with a minimum payment of $30 per month.

Out-of-State Loans

Most states have state loan programs for residents of their state. Some are handled by the state agency and some are handled by private agencies for the state. Students interested in these loans should check with their State Office of Education or their local bank.

Student Housing

Men's Residence Hall:

Biever Hall is a six story dormitory on the north side of the campus. This structure is completely air conditioned and centrally heated and houses 410. Rooms are for double occupancy and are equipped with a phone. Each student has a private locker, single bed, chest of drawers, and desk. A laundry pick-up station which also dry cleans is housed on the ground level. Mail boxes, and washing and drying

facilities are also provided. Jesuit priests are available for counselling. All supervision is under the Head Resident and his assistants who are student monitors.

Board:

Board is administered for the University by the SAGA Food Service. Students may contract on a semester basis for one of three weekly meal plans.

Checks for board are to be made payable to Loyola University and mailed to SAGA Food Service, c/o Loyola, prior to registration, or the check may be presented at the time of the first meal.

Womens Housing:

Buddig Hall is a twelve story dormitory for women on campus. Capacity of this dormitory is 429. Each suite has individual controls for central heat and air conditioning. These suites house two rooms sharing bath facilities. Each room has its private wash basin and cosmetic stand, 2 single beds, 2 desks, 2 chests of drawers, a bulletin board, book shelves, and a phone. Laundry facilities with washers and dryers are located on the ground floor. A linen and dry cleaning pick-up rental station plus many other conveniences are housed in the building. A limited number of single rooms are available with private bath facilities. Cost will vary with accommodations received.

Married Students Housing:

There is no married student accommodations on campus.

Reservations:

After receiving your letter of acceptance for admission to the School of Law mail your request for accommodations together with a deposit of $50.00 to the Director of Housing. This deposit will be credited to the student's housing charges and is not refundable if the student cancels his housing. The student must have a signed contract along with all housing forms before his housing reservations will be honored. The Director of Housing will make the reservation and notify the applicant.

PROGRAM OF STUDY

Students who may wish to be admitted to practice in a state other than Louisiana should write to the Clerk of the Supreme Court or the Secretary of the Bar in such State on or before registration in the first year class with regard to special rules for qualification for admission to practice in such State.

The Courses listed in the following program are required:

Full-Time Curriculum

FIRST YEAR

Fall Semester		Spring Semester	
Contracts I	3	*Conventional Obligations (Contracts II)	3
Torts I	3	Torts II	2
Civil Procedure I	3	Civil Procedure II	3
*Persons (Common Law Property I)	3	*Civil Law Property (Common Law Property II)	3
Criminal Law	2	Administration of Criminal Justice I	3
Legal Systems	2	Legal Bibliography	2
	16		16

SECOND YEAR

Constitutional Law I	3	Constitutional Law II	3
*Successions	3	*Donations (Decedents' Estates)	2
Evidence	3	*Sales & Leases	3
Corporations	3	Income Taxation	3
Electives (6)	3	Moot Court	1
	15	Electives (6)	3
			15

THIRD YEAR

*Louisiana Procedure	3	Professional Responsibility	2
*Security Rights or Credit Transactions & Sales (U.C.C.)	3	Electives	13
			15
*Community Property	3		
Electives (12)	6		
	15		

* Designates Civil Law courses. Students who want to follow the Common Law program schedule Common Law courses to satisfy these requirements. Courses in parenthesis are from the Common Law curriculum.

Part-Time Program

FIRST YEAR

Fall Semester		Spring Semester	
Contracts I	3	Conventional Obligations	3
Torts I	3	Torts II	2
Persons	3	Civil Law Property	3
Legal Systems	2	Legal Bibliography	2
	11		10

SECOND AND THIRD YEAR

1975-76

Evidence	3	Sales and Lease	3
Civil Procedure I	3	Civil Procedure II	3
Corporations	3	Income Taxation	3
	9	Moot Court	1
			10

SECOND AND THIRD YEAR

1976-77

Constitutional Law I	3	Constitutional Law II	3
Successions	3	Donations	2
Criminal Law	2	Administration of Criminal Justice I	3
Elective	(2)-(3)	Elective	3
	10 11		11

FOURTH YEAR

Security Rights	3	Louisiana Procedure	3
Professional Responsibility	2	Community Property	3
Electives	5	Electives	5
	10		11

ELECTIVES

In order to provide students with a greater degree of predictability in regard to the scheduling of courses, the electives offered in the Law School are divided into three categories.

Category I consists of those courses which the Law School will make every effort to offer every year. Insufficient faculty manpower or extraordinary circumstances may make it impossible to adhere to this plan, but whenever there is a conflict, these courses will be given first consideration.

Category II consists of those courses the Law School will attempt to offer every other year. The same caveat applies as in Category I.

Category III consists of those courses which will be offered whenever student interest and faculty availability permit. Student interest will be consulted in determining which of these courses will be offered in any given semester. Courses in Category III will be offered only when arrangements have been made to offer those in the first two groups. They may, however, be offered frequently, even yearly, if student interest and faculty availability permit.

Category I

Administrative Law
Admiralty
Business Planning
Conflict of Laws
Creditor's Rights and Bankruptcy
Estate Planning
International Law
Jurisprudence
Labor Law
Legal Accounting
Negotiable Instruments
Tax II (Gift and Estate Tax)
Tax III (Corporate Taxation)
Trial Practice Seminar
Trusts

Category II

Antitrust Law
Domestic Relations
Environmental Law
Future Interests
Land Development
Maritime Personal Injury
Mineral Law
Products Liability
Sex Discrimination Seminar
State and Local Government
Urban Legal Problems
Workman's Compensation

Category III

Business Torts
Corporate Finance
Courts in a Federal System
Current Problems in Constitutional Law
Employment Discrimination
Insurance Law
Juvenile Law
Legislation
Louisiana Probate Seminar
Relational Interests
Selected Problems in Louisiana Practice
Seminar in First Amendment Rights
Supreme Court as an Institution
Title Examination



DESCRIPTION OF COURSES

Required Courses

101. Contracts I

This course covers offer and acceptance, consideration, mistake and parol evidence. Three hours.

102. Contracts II (common law)

This course covers unilateral contracts, special problems of consideration, third party beneficiaries, assignments and conditions. Three hours.

103, 104. Torts I, II

These courses together cover: intentional torts and privileges; negligence and theories of causation in fact and *proximate cause*; contributory negligence and assumption of risk; owners and occupiers of land; vicarious liability; automobile accident reparation systems; nuisance; misrepresentation; products liability (survey); damages; and immunities. Five hours.

105. Civil Law of Persons (civil law)

This course covers the Louisiana Law of domicile, of the nature and control of marriage, separation, divorce, annulment, custody and alimony, legitimacy of children, paternal authority over children, adoption proceedings, minority, tutorship, emancipation and interdiction. Three hours.

107. Legal Bibliography

This course is designed to acquaint students with the use of the various library materials available for legal research. Two hours.

108. Civil Law Property (civil law)

This course covers basic civilian concepts of property: subject matter includes common, public and private things, movables and immovables, ownership, usufruct, use and habitation, predial servitudes, boundaries, new works, occupancy, possession, and acquisitive and liberative prescription. Three hours.

112. Civil Law Conventional Obligations (civil law)

This course treats with the general provisions applicable to all contracts in Louisiana, the formation and effect of agreements, various classes of obligations and the means of their extinction. Three hours.

114. Legal Systems

This course is a bridge between the traditional liberal arts disciplines and the Law School curriculum. Using texts in intellectual history, it treats significant themes and institutions of both the common law and the civil law traditions. It also considers the admixture of these themes and institutions in our American legal heritage. Special emphasis is placed upon codification movements in Europe, the United States and particularly Louisiana. Two hours.

123. Common Law Property I (common law)

This course covers estates, landlord and tenant, easements, and promises respecting the use and enjoyment of land.
Three hours.

124. Common Law Property II (common law)

This course covers limitations on ownership (nuisance, right of support, etc.) fixtures, adverse possession, personal property and conveyances of real property Three hours.

125–126. Civil Procedure I, II

This course will treat problems related to civil litigation ranging from considerations about the choice of the proper court through the pretrial, trial and appellate stages. Specifically the material will include: personal jurisdiction, subject matter jurisdiction, choice of applicable law (exclusive of Conflict problems), pleading, joinder of claims and parties, discovery, pretrial conference, adjudication without trial (judgment on the pleadings, summary judgment), functions of the judge and jury (directed verdicts, judgment notwithstanding the verdict, order for a new trial), appellate review (principle of finality, timeliness, scope of review, review of factual determination), the binding effect of judgments (res judicata, collateral estoppel, law of the case), extraordinary devices (interpleader, class actions, intervention). Both the Federal Rules and the Code of Civil Procedure Books I through V will be used as models for the presentation of the pertinent material. Six hours.

153. Criminal Law

This course deals with the principles underlying the administration of criminal justice as embodied in a modern code including the aims of criminal law, the theory of criminal conduct, the specific crimes and offenses. The model is the Louisiana Criminal Code. Two hours.

154. Administration of Criminal Justice I

The Supreme Court of the United States in the last fifteen years has effected a revolution in the area of criminal litigation by

excluding evidence from criminal trials as a means of enforcing those provisions of the Constitution regulating the relationship between law enforcement authorities and the people. In this course an examination is made of the Constitutional limitations to law enforcement in such areas as search and seizure, electronic surveillance, custodial interrogation, etc. Two hours.

203. Successions (civil law)

This course deals essentially with the distribution of intestate successions, both legal and irregular. It deals with the capacity and incapacity of heirs, acceptances, and renunciation of successions, principally from a standpoint of substantive law, collation, partition, the rights of absentees, and the payment of succession debts. (The administration of estates is covered in the course on Louisiana Procedure.) Three hours.

204. Donations (civil law)

This course deals with the capacity of persons to dispose of and receive property by donation inter vivos and mortis causa, the legitime of forced heirs and the formalities of testamentary disposition of property, the martial portion and the widow's homestead. Two hours.

209. Corporations

Structure and characteristics of the modern business corporation, the advantages and disadvantages of the corporation as a form of organization; the promotion and organization of business corporations; how and through whom corporations act. Three hours.

221. Decedents' Estates

Decedents' Estates covers simply the testate and intestate succession and administration of estates under the common law. It is required of common law students. Two hours.

223. Constitutional Law I

The materials in Constitutional Law provide a survey of problems in the interpretation and application of a written constitution in a federal state. This course presents the inter-governmental division of authority in the federal system with emphasis on the powers of Congress and the President and the residual powers of the states. Three hours.

224. Constitutional Law II

This course deals with the constitutional limitations upon governmental action both state and national. Emphasis is placed upon the limitations emanating from the due process, equal protection of the laws and privileges and immunities clauses in the federal constitution. The Civil Liberties cases are covered in this material. The due process clause is considered in its substantive and procedural aspects. Three hours.

252. Sales and Leases (civil law)

This course is a continuation of the course on obligations as to the particular contracts of sale and lease in respect to movable and immovable property and the proof of obligations. It also includes exchanges. Three hours.

253. Evidence

This course involves a discussion of the trial rules of evidence, the qualifications and impeachment of witnesses, the opinion rule, admissions and confessions, rules relating to writings, the hearsay rule and its exceptions, and, privileged relations, burden of proof, presumptions and, judicial notice. Three hours.

254. Community Property (civil law)

This course deals with the marriage contract, community regimes and the distinction between separate and community property including the action for separation of property. Three hours.

255. Moot Court

This course is offered to students who have completed at least one year of law school. It is designed to acquaint them with basic legal skills and problem solving techniques. Attention will also be given to the basic skills needed in the preparation of a brief and the argument of a case on appeal. One hour.

310. Louisiana Code of Civil Procedure (civil law)

This is a required course for the Civil Law Curriculum. It entails a review of basic procedure to wit: Book I—Courts, Actions, and Parties; Book II—Ordinary Proceedings; Book III—Proceedings In Appellate Courts; and Book IV—Execution of Judgments. More in depth study is given to Book V—Summary

and Executory Proceedings; Book VI—Probate Procedure; Book VII—Special Proceedings (e.g. Attachment, Sequestration and Injunction): Book VIII—Trial Courts of Limited Jurisdiction: and Book IX—Miscellaneous Provision and Definitions) Three hours.

314. Security Rights (civil law)

This course includes those sections of the Civil Code dedicated to security rights, including the contracts of suretyship, pledge, mortgages on immovables, privileges, deposit and sequestration. The La. chattel mortgage statute is also covered. Three hours.

318. Professional Responsibility

This course deals with the professional duties and obligations of lawyers, disciplinary enforcement, and a critical examinaiton and appraisement of the Code of Professional Responsibility. Two hours.

332. Credit Transactions and Sales (common law)

This course deals with the Uniform Commercial Code Articles on Sales, Letters of Credit, Bulk Transfers, Documents of Title, and Security Interests. Three hours.

356. Taxation I

An intensive study of the income tax laws including tax procedure, the concept of income, capital gains and losses, and deductions, credits and exemptions; problems concerning the person and accounting period to which income items and expenses are to be allocated. Three hours.

Elective Courses

121. Domestic Relations (common law)

A study of the legal aspects of family organization, disorganization and related problems: the promise to marry, the nature and validity of marriage, annulment, separation, divorce, support and alimony; contract, tort and criminal responsibilities as affected by the husband-wife and parent-child relationship; legitimacy of children, child support, custody and adoption. Two hours.

201. Legal Accounting

Introduction to financial statements and bookkeeping, followed by critical examination of selected problems illustrating generally accepted accounting principles. Consideration will be given to the principles governing recognition of revenue, the matching of costs against appropriate revenues (with particular stress on inventory and depreciation accounting), the cost of borrowed capital and of long-term productive assets, and proprietary transactions. Emphasis throughout will be laid on the legal contexts in which the lawyer is likely to confront accounting problems. The materials will draw heavily on current corporation reports and the publications of the American Institute of Accountants and the SEC, with supporting and contrasting illustrations from judicial decisions and administrative practice. Two hours.

208. Agency and Partnership

This course consists of a study of the law relative to agency and the creation, operation and dissolution of partnerships.
Three hours.

213. Products Liability

This course deals with the *consumer* vis-a-vis the dangerous and/or defective product. It covers the role, mechanics, and effect of the federal, state, and local governments in this area. It also covers the theories of recovery and defenses to those theories as well as the continuing evolution of those theories and defenses.
Three hours.

214. Relational Interests

This course involves the study of harms to man's relations with society and societal segments. Included are his *family relations* covering such subjects as survival and wrongful death actions, alienation of affections, etc.; *community and political relations* covering such subjects as defamation and privileges and immunities thereto, etc.; *abuse of power and process* covering such subjects as malicious prosecution, etc.; and *interference with trade relations* business torts. Two hours.

215. Business Torts

This course is designed as a dichotomization of the more traditional torts course of relational interests. The modern commercial world is sufficiently complex and sophisticated to justify a separate course treating with the destruction of a good rela-

tionship or the creation of a relationship in the business world as contrasted to those relations affected by e.g., wrongful death, alienation of affections, and defamation.

The course encompasses broadly; The Privilege to Compete and Its Limitations; Trade Marks and Trade Names; Copyright appropriation of a Competitor's Trade Values; False and Misleading Advertising (Consumer Protection); Misrepresentation of a Competitor's Products; and Interference with Contractual Relations. Three hours.

216. Trusts

The objective of this course is to acquaint students with basic principles of trust law as developed in common law jurisdictions and adopted by statute in Louisiana. The topics to be discussed include the nature, creation, and elements of a trust; basic principles concerning the administration, termination and modification of a trust; transfer of the interest of the beneficiary and liability to third persons; resulting trusts, and charitable trusts. Two hours.

222. Future Interests

Remainders, executory interests, gifts to classes, powers of appointment, and the rule against perpetuities. Two hours.

256. Appellate Court Advocacy—Honors Program

This is a specialized, clinical course, organized on the simulated basis of the two great Inter-University Moot Court Competitions. The limited group of Freshmen, who have distinguished themselves grade-wise in the first semester, are organized into teams of three, named after the schools competing in the Southern Region of these two competitions. Two hours.

263. Administration of Criminal Justice II

A study of the common problems of criminal prosecution from the instigation of charges through the trial process to the handling of post conviction remedies. The Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure would be employed. The course is open to both civil and common law students. Two hours.

264. Administration of Criminal Justice III

In this course a detailed study is made of the actual process of criminal prosecution from the bringing of charges to final con-

viction, appeal and post-conviction remedies. The Louisiana Codes of Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure are studied as models of modern systems of criminal law and procedure. Three hours.

275. Admiralty

This is a course that reviews the principles of admiralty and maritime law, including statutory modifications, in the following areas: jurisdiction, the nature of in rem and in personam jurisdiction, maritime liens, the contract of affreightment and COGSA, Limitation of Liability, General Average, the law of collision, the tug and tow relationship and salvage. Three hours.

**276. Legal Research*

This course is designed to develop skill in legal research, analysis and writing. This course is open to selected upperdivision students. Satisfactory completion of at least one research and writing project under the direction of a member of the faculty is required. Permission of the Dean is required to register for the course. One hour.

277. Legal Research

Same as 276, except this course is more extensive.
Two hours.

278. Taxation II

Federal estate and gift taxation. Deals with the definition of estate and gift for federal tax purposes; exclusions, exemptions, deductions and credits; and basic estate tax planning concepts.
Two hours.

279. Workmen's Compensation

This course consists of a study of the Louisiana law relative to tort liability of master and servant and the Louisiana workmen's compensation law. Two hours.

300. Environmental Law

A survey course covering legal controls concerned with protection of the environment. The concept of environmental quality and the role of the lawyer in representing those concerned with or affected by programs and policies aimed at its protection will be the basic subject matter. Special emphasis will be given to federal and state administrative programs for control of air and water pollution. Basic questions of public policy—e.g., how to

* Under no circumstances can a student elect any combination of course numbers 276, 277, 411 and 412 that would result in more than five hours.

reconcile environmental protection with economic growth and increasing demands for sources of energy, how and by whom should such decisions be made, and how can the use of expertise and systematic analysis in decision-making be reconciled with the goals of pluralism and participation—will be examined through a series of case studies. Three hours.

301. Negotiable Instruments

This course involves a discussion of the formal requisites of the negotiability of bills, notes, and checks, methods of transfer, indorsements, bona fide purchase, equities and defenses, and liabilities of the parties. Three hours.

313. Jurisprudence

This course deals with the history of the natural law. It appraises such schools of jurisprudence as the analytical, historical, philosophical, sociological, and realist in the light of that law. The natural law basis of the principal juridical institutions in the Roman and Anglo-American legal systems is considered, as well as the creative role of the natural law in contemporary lawmaking. Three hours.

317. Title Examination

This course covers the substantive law, procedures, and technique of the legal examination of titles to Louisiana immovable property. Practical problems will be presented in the description of property, the derivation of titles, and the drafting of documents conveying or encumbering immovable property. One hour.

319. Conflict of Laws

This course deals with the law relating to transactions with elements in more than one state. Emphasis is placed upon the problems of choice of law to be applied in a given situation where the laws of the states involved differ. This problem is examined with respect to actions in tort, workmen's compensation, contract, family law and decedents' estates. Consideration is given to constitutional issues, the theoretical bases for the choice of laws, and questions relating to the jurisdiction of courts and the enforcement of foreign judgments. Three hours.

320. The Courts in a Federal System

This course deals with some of the problems presented by the existence of federal courts along side the state court systems.

Attention will focus on 1) the procedures that have been devised to reduce and regularize federal intervention in matters of state interest and 2) those remaining areas where federal review or supervision of state actions continues to exist. The course should be of particular interest to those students concerned with civil rights and criminal matters.

Prerequisites for the course are Civil Procedure I and Constitutional Law I. Three hours.

331. Creditors' Rights and Bankruptcy

A study of the problem of the debtor who does not pay his debts. This includes processes available to the creditor for collection, competition among multiple creditors for the assets of the debtor, means of affecting a distribution of the debtor's assets among his creditors, means of rehabilitating the debtor, and the debtor's right to some measure of protection. More than half the course is devoted to a study of the Bankruptcy Act since all aspects of the creditor/debtor problem are colored by the interaction of state created rights and the federal bankruptcy provisions. Three hours.

351. Taxation III

This course will be devoted to the Federal Income Taxation of Corporations and Shareholders with primary emphasis on the tax aspect of incorporating, liquidating, and operating business and corporate forms. Two hours.

360. Corporate Finance

Economic and legal problems arising in connection with financing decisions of publicly held corporations, including valuation of the enterprise and its securities, determination of securities structure and dividend policy, and decisions on investment opportunities, whether by internal expansion or by merger or takeover. Consideration will be given to the application of federal securities regulation, as well as state law, to the corporate decisions and to the import of the legal requirements for investors.

Prerequisites: Corporations Three hours.

375. International Law

This is an introductory course on the theory and practice of international law. It deals principally with such topics as the nature and sources of international law, the members of the world community and their recognition, the jurisdiction, nationality and territoriality of states, the international administration of

justice and the law of war. Positive international law is presented within the framework of natural international law.
Three hours.

377. Mineral Law

This course involves a specialized study of the nature of interests in oil, gas and other minerals, including the remedies of the owner against adjoining landowner and trespasser, the nature of the mineral contract, sale and reservation of mineral rights, prescription of mineral rights, the mineral lease, including the consideration, potestative conditions, the term abandonment or forfeiture, rent or royalties, liens affecting mineral interests, and taxation of mineral interests. Also includes a study of the conservation laws pertaining to minerals and the regulations of the Louisiana Conservation Commissioner and of the federal Power Commission; the leasing of state and federal public lands; operating and production agreements; special contractual agreements relative to mineral exploration and development; deviations from standard provisions in mineral leases and instruments creating or conveying mineral servitudes and royalties; and an introduction to some of the special tax problems of owners and producers of minerals. Principal attention is given to Louisiana cases, supplemented by the pertinent articles of the Revised Civil Code of Louisiana and the various Acts of the Legislature of Louisiana affecting oil and mineral rights. Three hours.

379. Legislation

A study of the organization and operation of Legislative bodies, the legislative process, the interrelationship between legislation and the common (or judge made) law, statutory drafting and the judicial interpretation of statutes. Three hours.

380. Insurance

In this course consideration is given to personal and property insurance, together with the rights and powers of the insurer, the insured, the beneficiary, the assignees, and creditors.
Three hours.

381. Administrative Law

This course deals with the creation and functions of administrative tribunals, the procedure before such tribunals, and judicial relief from administrative action. Three hours.

382. Government Control of Business

This course deals with the government regulations of business

affected with a public interest by acts of Congress and by acts of state legislatures. The materials cover governmental effort to limit competition or to protect and promote competition as may be necessary in any particular time and place to promote the general good. Emphasis is placed upon the anti-trust statutes including the Federal Trade Commission's function in their enforcement and upon the unfair sales acts. Three hours.

383. Labor Law

This course deals with the legal problems of concerted action by employees, including the common law obstacles to the objects of labor combinations, picketing and the boycott, the construction and administration of the National Labor Relations Act, the collective bargaining agreement, and the union-member relationship. Three hours.

384. Urban Legal Problems

This course considers some of the major problems of American metropolitan areas, and the role of the law and lawyer in attempting to resolve them. An introductory section deals with background information on the contemporary American Urban pattern, an introduction to concepts of City and Regional Planning, and the American legal basis for control of the physical environment. The course then proceeds to an analysis of legal problems in contemporary devices used to control the physical and social development of the American Central City, Suburb, and Outer Fringe.

Subject matter dealt with includes the legal aspects of City and Regional Planning, Zoning, Housing Codes, Public Housing, Urban Renewal, Model Cities, Official Maps, Subdivision Controls, and New Towns. Some clinical education, consisting of field work by selected students in local agencies, may be employed. Three hours.

385. Maritime Personal Injury

This course undertakes an in-depth study of the law governing personal injury and wrongful death claims under the General Maritime Law, Federal Statutory Law and State Statutory Law. Both the jurisdictional and substantive law elements are considered. Detailed treatment is afforded to the law relative to seamen (including "status seamen" under the General Maritime Law and the Jones Act) and to longshoremen and other harbor workers (under the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers Compensa-

tion Act). The applicability of the Louisiana Direct Action Statute in the light of the Federal Limitation of Liability Act is also considered. Three hours.

387. State and Local Government Law

A study of the legal aspects of intergovernmental relationships including the distribution of power among the federal, state, and local governments. Organization and reorganization of local governmental entities, home rule, metropolitan government, and financing of the local government are among the subjects covered. The legal issues are related to the greatest extent possible to contemporary American urban developments. Three hours.

388. Land Development Law

This survey course analyzes some of the legal problems encountered by an attorney representing a real estate developer engaged in the development of subdivisions, shopping centers, apartment houses, and commercial and industrial projects. The course is divided into two sections: The first deals with legal problems encountered in the financing of real estate developments, and the second covers legal issues encountered in the construction phase. Among the subjects covered are conveyancing of real property, mortgages, condominiums and cooperatives, syndications, sale and leaseback, the contracts between the owner and the interim and final lenders, the contracts between the owner and architect, and the contract between the owner and the general contractor.
Three hours.

389. Antitrust Law

A study of the role that federal legislation (the Sherman Act, the Clayton Act, and the Federal Trade Commission Act) plays in preserving a competitive economic system. Price fixing devices, boycotts, tying restrictions, misuse of patents, and corporate mergers are analyzed in order to discern what types of conduct are condemned by the antitrust laws. The subject matter of the course serves as an example in affording the student the opportunity to observe the development of law in pursuit of policy goals and to formulate his own ideas concerning the function of law in a complex social and economic system. Three hours.

401. Trial Practice Seminar

A study of the functions of the advocate in the preparation and trial of law suits with special emphasis upon the methods of

preparation and development of facts into evidence for presentation in court; strategic use of discovery devices such as interrogatories, depositions, admissions and motions to produce; typical use of rules of procedure and substantative law in trial proceedings, tactical and ethical aspects of problems confronting the trial lawyer; practical applications of principles in trial moot court. This course is open to selected senior students who have completed the course in evidence and damages. Two hours.

402. Insurance Seminar

Selected problems in the law of insurance, including but not limited to; policy objectives and practical problems in regulation, legal status of the various parties to insurance contracts (involving formation of the insurance agreement, insurable interest, limitations on recovery and subrogation) and the extent of protection and interpretation of insurance policies, with some emphasis on Louisiana law. Preparation of a seminar paper is required. Two hours.

403. Louisiana Probate Seminar

This seminar features the handling of decedents' estates pursuant to the Louisiana Code of Civil Procedure of 1960 and related legal precepts. Accentuated are the prompt settlement of creditors' claims and legacies at the lowest costs. Included are the administration of minors' estates and estates of interdicated persons. Knowledge of the substantive law of inheritance is a prerequisite. Two hours.

404. Seminar on Juvenile Law

Intended to be a practical course to give students experience with live problems, this Seminar requires a paper relating observation of merits, faults, and recommendations for improvement in the juvenile justice system or parts of it. These conclusions must result from individual and group visits to court and to facilities to which the child in trouble is exposed, and from speakers and interviews, all as compared with ideals and trends learned from casebook reading, classroom discussion, and library research. Two hours.

405. Business Planning

This seminar combines advanced work in Corporations, Corporate Financing and Federal Taxation in the context of business planning and counseling. The seminar will be based upon a series of problems involving common business transactions, which present

corporate and tax issues for analysis and resolutions. The problems will cover such topics as the formation and financing of corporations, both closely held and publicly owned, stock redemption, the sale and purchase of businesses, mergers and other forms of acquisition and recapitalization, division and dissolution of corporations. Students will be expected to form groups, and written solutions to problems may be required from time to time from each group. In general the prerequisites for this seminar are Legal Accounting, Corporations and Income Taxation.

Two hours.

406, 407, 408. Clinical Seminar

During the first semester, after a period of orientation, students will be assigned cases, civil or criminal, and will be expected to prepare these cases for trial. Such preparation will include investigation, interrogation, discovery, pleading, research and writing of memoranda. Students will also be expected to observe the trial of cases which they have prepared. Thereafter, students will actually participate in the trial process. A minimum of ten hours per week in this field work will be required as well as attendance at a two hour bi-weekly seminar meeting.

Nine hours.

409. Legal Problems of the Elderly

A study of the federal and state statutory material which has an impact on the elderly. The program, open to 20 junior law students, will concentrate on: right to medical treatment, consumer protection, housing, employment discrimination, and income maintenance.

410. Seminar on First Amendment Rights

Emphasis will be on First Amendment rights of speech, press, assembly and religions. Material will deal with topics of contemporary interest to acquaint the student with relevant social problems identified with First Amendment rights. Two hours.

**411. Law Review Honors Tutorial*

This tutorial is open to candidates for Law Review who have successfully completed the junior law review requirements as determined by the Student Editorial Board and (1) completes service on the Executive Board, or (2) completes a publishable comment under the tutorship of a member of the Faculty.

Two hours.

*412.(Seminar)—Law Review

Should the Candidate for Law Review Honors Tutorial develop the publishable comment as a part of a regular seminar the seminar course description on the record of the student will have the addition of " —Law Review" to the seminar description and an added hour of credit assigned to the seminar.

One hour.

416. The Supreme Court as Institution

A study in depth of the Supreme Court of the United States as an *institution*, special attention being placed on the current constitutional debate as to the nature of the Court, whether primarily judicial or political, and whether the Court has been, and is pursuing its proper role in relation to the other branches of government, once this "proper" role has been ascertained. In order to determine this latter question we will study and discuss in depth a few of the more outstanding decisions of the Court in light of the views of various commentators both pro and con. One of the major questions we shall address will be the distinction between a desirable result reached in a particular case and the proper role of the Court as institution—judicial or political.

Two hours.

417. Sex Discrimination Law Seminar

The Course would deal with the law in the areas of sex-based discrimination. Emphasis would be placed upon the treatment of such discrimination in family law, constitutional law, criminal law, education and employment opportunities. Consideration will be given to the legal status of both sexes and the changing emphasis toward equalization of the status of sexes. Two hours.

418. Current Problems in Constitutional Law:

This is a seminar devoted to in depth treatment of one or more topics of current controversy concerning Constitutional Law. The exact subjects to be considered will be chosen by the instructor. Seminar members will submit term papers in completion of course requirements. Two hours.

419. Employment Discrimination:

This course is devoted to the various kinds of discrimination in employment and the constitutional and statutory materials that pertain to such discrimination. Two hours.

* Under no circumstances can a student elect any combination of course numbers 276, 277, 411 and 412 that would result in more than five hours.

1975 Law Graduates

* * *

James J. Adams+
Thomas Harry Altmeyer
William Cameron Anderson
Thomas Franklin Angstadt
Bruce Joseph Bailey
Julian J. Bailey
Rex Martin Barbas
Sidney Matthew Belsom
Jules David Boquet
William James Bosso, Jr.+
John Joseph Brennan III
Richard Harris Bretz, Sr.
Dale John Brou
William Raymond Brough
Constance Marie Brown
Harold T. Buckley, Jr.+
Susan Hart Campos
Jeffrey Rapp Carius
George L. Carmouche+
Christine A. Clatt
Julio Cesar Contreras III
Joseph E. Corte+
Joseph Texada Dalrymple
Drew P. D'Angelo*
Clydia Ann Davenport+
Harold Emanuel Dearie II
Glenn Edward Diaz
Richard Nelson Dicharry
Joseph V. DiRosa, Jr.*
Robert Wayne Drouant
William Lawrence Dunford+
William C. Dupont+
Eirleen Elizabeth Eckholdt
William Henry Edwards
Robert R. Fauchuex, Jr.+
Howard Math Fish
Brady Michael Fitzsimmons
Herbert Willard Fortson III
Darryl Joseph Foster
Richard Ben Foster
Richard James Fowler
Donna Dimartino Fraiche
Barry A. Frank
Frank J. Furey+
Walter Francis Gavigan
Donald J. Gisevius+
Margaret Madere Gonzalez
Richard Carl Goorley
Deborah Llewellyn Gray
Stephen David Grimaldi
Gerald A. Gruen, Jr.
Paul Jerome Guilliot
Louis Charles Guillot
Richard Theodore Haik
Elliotte Maurice Harold, Jr.
Angela Katherine Hart
Barry Joseph Heinen
Avram C. Herman+
Fred L. Herman
Raymond P. Hess+
Ronald Joseph Hof
Donna Maria Homes
Daniel Read Hynes
Lee Ineichen, Jr.*
Gerald Jeffers
Jude J. Johnson, Sr.+
Charles Robert Jones
William Joseph Jordan
Joseph Ridley Joy III
Paul Leonard Katz
Charles Joseph Kennedy
Peter Anthony Kennedy
Donald Everett Kenney
Inez Kerth
W. Kenneth Klein
Steven Michael Koenig, Sr.
William Charles Kollman II
Michael K. Kristensen
Joseph Mark Kuharcik
Robert A. Kutcher
Steven Michael Lacour
Charles Walter Lahey
Lenda Dean Landry
Greg J. Lannes
John D. Larkin+
Frank Joseph Larre
Lloyd J. LeBlanc, Jr.+
William Earle LeBlanc
John Robert Lee+
Oliver Lee
Samuel L. Levkowicz+
Clifford J. Levy+
Peter J. Lewis*
James Augustus Lightfoot III
Lynn L. Lightfoot
Juan Joseph Lizarraga
Alex Andrew Lopresto III
Eldon Joseph Louviere
Clayton Ernest Lovell
Patrick D. McArdle
Joseph H. McCusker
Roderick Albert McFaull
Michael Anthony McGlone
Glen P. McGrath+
Robert Albert McMahon, Jr.
James Maher III
John Edmund Maher
Donald Aloysius Mahoney
Thomas Michael Masterson
Brian Gerard Meissner
Anthony J. Milazzo, Jr.+
Robert H. Moreland+
Warren E. Mouledoux, Jr.
William Bernard Murphy
William Noland+
William Joseph O'Hara III
Patrick Edward O'Keefe
Vincent Paciera, Jr.
Thomas Eugene Papale
Harry Platton Pastuszek, Jr.
Charles William Peterson III
Christopher Richard Philipp
John Edward Pickron
John Wendell Pou
Daniel W. Richey
John Vance Robichaux, Jr.
Greg Alan Rubstello
Richard Ruppert*
Gordon George Ryan
Michael Joseph St. Julien
Louis John St. Martin
Francisca Alejandra Sabadie
Vincent Joseph Saitta
John David Schoonenberg
Francis Becker Schultz
Robert Larry Simmons
Craig Sherlock+
Thomas Longshore Smith
William John Sommers, Jr.
William Thiel Steen
Joseph Roussel Streva, Jr.
Clinton Mark Tarkoe
Sylvia Taylor*
Ann Elizabeth Tomeny
Thomas Lindsey Tyler
Charles A. Verderame+
John Richard Walker+
Ernest Kenneth Wall+
Dale Gregory Westling
L. Preston Williams
Robert Dunn Winston, Jr.
Edward Morison Woodfin
James J. Wyllie, Jr.+

+Designates January Graduates

*Designates August 1974 Graduates

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SCHOOL OF LAW